SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1859. By a typ graphical error, Mr. Broderick's name appeared in both the leas and Nays list on the Indiana case. Mr. Broderick voted on all the four votes. In favor of defitting the contestmant, Mesers, Late and McCerty to argue their case on the floor of the Scoale.

of the Scotte.

Mr. BITCH, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution that after the close of the present session of Congress, such public documents as both Houses require shall be printed in one lot, thus saving the expense of separate jobs. The resolution was adouted.

The bill introduced by Mr. Seward on Jan. 30, additional to the act which prohibits the slave trade, was reported by Mr. BAYARD, from the Judiciary Com-mittee, without amendment and without recommend-

Mr. SEWARD took occasion to refer to suppress the slave trade, and explained, that although he was desirous of having it acted on immediately, he would have to delay it, as he was engaged in procuring from New York and elsewhere, information to eatiefy his mind how it would affect legitimate

Mr. GWIN, on behalf of Mr. STUART, withdrew e latter's motion to reconsider the vote by which the acific Railroad bill was killed.

want to light, there is no need to provoke it. Cuba, however, might do for a platform. Here Mr. Thompson addressing himself directly to Mr. Seward, said he would volunteer him a piece of advice that would be useful if he came to be President. as far as the noise and laughter permitted the reporter to hear, he understood Mr. Thompson to ironically advise Mr. Seward to follow the example of other Presidents, and throw down the ladder when it On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Consular and Dipon motion of Mr. He Niek, the Consult and Dip-matic Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.) moved to strike out \$75,000 for the experse of sending back to Africa the negroes kid-napped by the brig Echo.

Mr. BEOWN (Miss.) spoke in support of Mr. Clay's

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) reasoned that, if the Constitu-

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) reasoned that, if the Constitu-tion sanctions the suppression of the slave-trade, it sanctions the doisg of it with humanity.

Mesers. SEWARD, WILSON, and all the other Republican Senators supported the appropriation, and Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that the Liberian Col-ony was a failure, in opposition to the opinion of Mr. CLAY, who read an extract showing that the Colony that the Colony of the constitution of the colony was a failure. is decreasing by an excess of deaths over births and importations in a ratio that will depopulate it in a hundred years.

Mr. CLAY'S amendment was lost by 40 against 10;

but Mr. PUGH having an amendment to propose, and on which to speak, the bill was set aside by special

on which to speak, the bill was set aside by speak.

The bill appropriates for Ministers' salaries, \$214,600; Minister to Japan, \$7,500, with arrears of \$3,375;
Coasuls-General, \$240,000; for Assistant Secretaries at
London and Paris, \$3,000; for Secretary at China and
acting Interpreter, \$5,000; for Secretary at Constantnople and acting Dragoman, \$3,000; for contingent
expeases of missions, \$50,000; for the Foreign Intercourse Fund, \$60,000; for intercourse with Barbary,
2,000; for reliet of American seamen abroad, \$150,10; for rewards for foreigners rescuing shipwrecked
imericans, \$10,000; for Consuls flags, farniture and
postage, \$40,000; for Consuls office rent, \$22,370; for
interproters in China, \$4,500; for the Washington and
British Boundary Commission, \$100,000; for the Reciinterproters in China, \$4,500; for the washington British Boudary Commission, \$100,000; for the Reci-procity Commission, \$23,000; for the return of the Af-zicans of the Echo, \$75,000. Total, \$1,012,745.

The Cubs bill came up as the special order, and Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) addressed the Senate, and an and the property of the same like and the sense and a madience of over two thousand persons. He spoke two hours, in a facetious strain, interrupted by continued laughter. He was wholly against the acquisition of Cuba, and was astonished that the Senator from Louisiana was in favor of it. The acquisition would draw off trade and commerce to a better climate and the Port of Havana, till New Orleans became like Lavington, Ky. climate and the Port of Havana, till New Oricans became shriveled up, and became, like Lexington, Ky., a finished town. Cabs, the youngest child, would be, as usual, the pet of the family, and how much it would cost be get her in trim the Lerd only knows. The children of the North eat dates and oranges, which they are told are from an island where there is no Winter, and their natural instinct is to seek it. He here quoted from Childe Harold and the Corsair. Referring to Mr. Hale's remark yesterday respecting Catholicism, Mr. Thompson did not think Catholicism so objectionable in itself as in the genins of the people who possessed Thompson did not think Catbolicism so objectionable in itself as in the genius of the people who possessed it, for he had lived half his life among American Catholice, and no people are better or more loyal citizens. Mr. Hale had also suggested that we should amex Canada. That proposal was monstrons, for the people there were of Anglo-French extraction, and he recognition is a freedoman yet whose idea ple there were of Anglo-French extraction, and he mever knew a Frenchman yet whose idea of a Republic was not merely to get a chance to vote for an Emperor. In talking so of the British possessions he seemed to forget that Great British is a larger landholder on the North American continent than we are. One of the best poets of Rome had said that that Empire had tumbled to pieces from mere accretion, &c. He feared that would be our fate. Our people, from their Anglo-Saxon blood, have derived the belief that it is right and proper to take from the Spaniard, Mexican or Indian anything they want, and that it is not homicide nor murder to kill him either. We want to Americanize and Christianize Caba, do

That it is not homicide nor murder to kill him either. We want to Americanize and Christianize Cuba, do we? It reminded him that two young Kentuckians went there on a similar mission—one being a good-looking fellow for an Anserican, got to be an overseer for a widow; that Christianized her. The other ran away with an old man's daughter, and within a year the old man was living on a corner of the plantation, and himself in full forcession. That is the way we Americanize. The Cubans would not pitay if we had the island. They have too much instinct for that. Place the lion on the prairie and the buffalo will soon vacate it, or put the tiger where the stinct for that. Place the into not the praire and the buffalo will soon vacate it, or put the tiger where the deer haust, and you will not find one there in forty days. The blue rat peacefully possessed this country until the Norway rat acquired it; then instinct told them they had got to leave, and they did. It was a shame to pander to the spirit of acquisition that is dominant within us. A century in the life of nations is but a day and the nation is not yet a year old.

dominant within us. A century in the file of battons is but a day—so this nation is not yet a year old. Our true policy is to consolidate, secure and build up what we have—not to acquire more. It was said the possession of Cuba would give us an outlet for our flery spirits. The Pacific Raiiroad was argued on a similar plea. He had seen some of these fillibusters about Washington. They did nothing, had nothing, "toiled not, neither did they spin, yet Solomon in all "his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Imagine these men letting off their spirits in the Recky Moantains, cracking rocks or toting about 1 silroad sills. No, Sir, it is fallacious; for those who are always talking about their residness to spill the last drop of their blood are generally willing to let anybody clse spill theirs first. Cuba seemed to Mr. Thompson to be the element of weakness rather than of strength, and tending to interrupt our peaceful relations with other powers. He did not believe England or France wanted it; but if they do, England will fight for it, and France will go in for the glory of the thing. The battle of the gods and Titans, and the battle of the fallen angels, as described by the poet, do not equal in grandeur her warfare. Recently 10,000 Persian cavalry, on the Plain of Teheran, were charged by a regiment of Scots Grays, led by three Lleutenants, who fell one after another. The British rode them down like nine-pins, reformed, and charged back and again, till in 20 minutes there were not so many Persians left as there vere by Leonidss at Thermopylee. That's the kind of fighting England does. For a thousand years her Temple of Janus has never been shut. John Bull is, in fact, a bloody old bruiser, who has been roaming about the world, browbesting, insulting and whipping everybody he has a mind to. If we had Cuba, we couldn't stand such a fight. If we are to hold it, it must be by fortifications; and he would have a committee composed of the officers who went to the is but a day—so this nation is not yet a year old. Our true policy is to consolidate, secure and build up

cause our people are not brave, but because we couldn't stand such a fight. If we are to hold it, it must be by fortifications; and he would have a committee composed of the officers who went to the Crimea, to whom he would and Senator Davis of Mississippi and Gen. Shields to survey, and say where the Redams and Malakoffs shall rear their crests to withstand the English fleets. Yet we continue crying for more, like a pampered child whose stomach is not big enough for his appetite. Mr. Thompson had known gentlemen of Virginia to le ruined ere now by owning too much land, which rould be sold for the taxes upon it, until, when they cied, there was hardly enough left to pay their faneral expenses. Our own country would be too big, and the Treaty of Guadaloupe would have been a curse had it not been for the fortunate turn up of gold in California. But as to Cuba, there is not any Gad send left there—nor has it gravitated one inch, not even by the "passional attraction" of the free-love school. We would derive no henefit from it. We would pay Spain more for it than it is worth, and negroes beingleheaper them than it the South they would rise in price and

party having a majority.

Mr. O. B. WHEELER, on a question of privilege, objected to the motion creating a Select Committee to investigate the charges made by him on the floor, on the ground that it was discourteous to pase the same during his absence.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to prohibit the location of any Quarantine buildings in Kings County.

would derive to benefit from it. We would pay Spain more for it han it is worth, and negroes beingcheaper there than in the South, they would rise in price, and the Cubans would eell out their possessions at higher rates. He had also other insuperable objections to the bill. If it means anything, it means that the money is to be drawn by the Spanish Minister of the day, who will make a treaty, and is thus offering a premium to revolution. Here Mr. Thempson made some palpable hits at the Democratio party, saying he understood the discipline was very strict, and that wheever does not chalk up to the mark goes overboard. Indeed he must take an opportunity, before his term ends, to ask the Senator from Illimois if he has not been doing something. With

opportunity, before his term ends, to ask the Senator from Illinois if he has not been doing something. With Cuba to amuse the Souty, and the Keystone bound to him by bars of iron and hooks of steel, the President for he never knew a him by bars of iron and hooks of steel, the President might comand a renomination, for he never knew a Scotchman but who would hold on till death. It was said his luck would kill Mr. Buchanan, but Mr. Thompson knew something of hygiene, and gave a decided opinion that he is good for ten years vet, and then may leave it to a son of his—politically of course, for none he has otherwise. In conclusion, Mr. Thompson utterly condemned this rampant spirit hat clamors for war. It is a wrong spirit all wrong teaching to the country. If we get zet a war with France and England we will repent it

Church in the Diocese of New-York.

The bill to provide payment to witnesses in crimina cases was reported unfavorably.

Mr. POND reported favorably the bill to create a new Ward in New-York out of parts of the Twelith and Nineteenth Wards.

The following bills were also reported favorably:
To protect gas-consumers by sealing the meters, and or gas inspection.

the Parochial Fund of the Protest Church in the Diocese of New-York.

To protect gas-consumers by sealing the interes, and for gas inspection.

To incorporate the Kane Monument Association. To require County Treasurers to file all accounts of infent trust funds with County Clerks.

To erect the rew County of Highland.

Mr. MASTERSON'S bill to repeal a certain law of 1857.—It repeals the act which prevents squatting on unoccupied lands.

Mr. REILLY noticed a bill to establish People's

courts in New-York, such courts to have jurisdiction over suits of fifteen dollars and under. It is designed for domestics and laborers, to that they can sue at a trifling cost.

Mr. OPDYKE gave notice of a bill to yest the approximately an expectation of the control of the c

tmept of the Corporation Coursel in the Mayor o' to the last day of our lives. It will saddle us with debte which it will take us long to get rid of, as the Irraclites were in Exppt, making bricks without straw. Old John Bull might be likened to a bull-dog going abount hunting up fights. Casar, Pomper, Jumper and Jupiter follow in his trail, and when he New York.
Mr. CHILLIS gave notice of a bill to authorize the Governors of the Alms-House to employ strychof subm. tag them to the slower process of starvation and poison. togs nurses. pins anything they go in and worry it to death, and then out goes a nation from the map of Europe, or, if and poison. Tous nursee.

rant, unserupa.

The Caral Appr. oriation bill was taken up.

Mr. CHANLER and in opposition to it, and Mr. left in, it is crippled all the rest of its life to pay the expenses of the fight. Our lower orders have an inveterate haired against Great Britain, whether just or usfust he would not say-but to hate a red coat and a Britisher is an element of our national character. It is true we Mr. CHANLER sp. BROCKWAY in ite favo. eat suppers and read Shakespeare together, but that is no more than two old ladies having a bit of scanda

From Albany,

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 18. 2.

The Lobby Investigating Committee met to-day.

The Sergeant-at Arms reported that he had not served the subpense issued yesterd sy, the parties being out of town. New subpense were issued for N. Randall, G. C. Davidson, and Ex-Sea Nor Harcourt. Adjourned till 4 o'clock to-morrow.

The Contracting Board, at a n weeting to-day, resolved to put all the sections of the Canal under contract which are not already let. This will do away entirely with the office of Canal Super. utendent.

over a cup of tes, and hating each other like the devil. We can back against the bull dog a terrier that has the spirit in him of seven devils driven out of Mary

Magdalene, and getting into this war we must go through with it. We will suffer in it, however we may come out—hence, as the powers do not seem to want to fight, there is no need to provoke it. Cuba,

near him, and was evidently amused by his remarks.

The Senate went into Executive session, and after

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HASKIN proposed a new section, to the effect

Mr. HASKIN proposed a new section, to the effect that when Arizona contains the requisite population for a member of Corgress, ascertained by a census, it shall be lawful for the Legislature te provide for the election of delegates to form a Constitution, which shall be submitted to the people for ratification—this provision is to be incorporated in the rules, and constitute a rule of action as to all other territories.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) objected to all amendments

being read for information until the bill was regularly before the House for action.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) offered a preamble setting forth

that as the tract of country embracing Arizona, when acquired from the Republic of Mexico, was by virtue of the law and constitution of Mexico free from African

Slavery, and as no law has since been passed estab-lishing Slavery therein, therefore resolved that this act shall not be held to sutherize African Slavery in the Territory, and Slavery remains abolished as at the time of its acquisition from Mexico.

time of its acquisition from Mexico.

Mr. GROW said this was almost the same language as was used by Col. Benton, and therefore it was a Benton proviso.

of this smend ment.

Mr. KILGORE (Ind.) moved to table the whole

ubject. Agreed to 121 against 78. Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.), from the Committee on Ter-

ritories, reported a bill to provide a temporary Gov erument for Dakota. He said it contained no appro ernment for Dakots. He said it contained no appro-priation. The Territory was lying outside of the lim-its of Minucsots, and was now without a Government. Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) moved to table the bill. Carried, 137 against 66.

Carried, 137 against 66.

Mr. STEPHENS also reported a bill providing a temporary Government for Jefferson, which was also

Various bills concerning the organized Territories were reported, including appropriations for completing the Capitols in Utah, Nebraska, New-Mexico, and

the Capitols in Utah, Nebraska, New-Mexico, and building prisons in Nebraska, New Mexico and Kansas. Mr. FLORENCE, from the Committee on Invalid Peneions, reported the Senate bill granting a pension of \$50 a mouth to the widow of Gen. Gaines, from June, 1849, for her natural life, which was passed.

The Senate's amendments to the House bill, granting public lands to the several States to promote colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic

ment was to allow every State having an increase of Representation, under the census of 1860, twenty thousand acres of land for every additional Represen-

Mr. COBB (Ala.) made an ineffectual motion to

The House also concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the relief of the widow of Com. Porter, and then went into Committee on the Senate's

The amendment to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, was debated.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) reiterated his former remarks, charging that while the War Department was arming troops to assail hostile Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Manypenny, was arming these very Indians. He quoted from documents in support of his assertions.

his assertions.
Mr. GREENWOOD (Ark.) said he knew Mr. Many.

penny as an horest man. The policy of the Bureau is that in all cases where Indians are in a hostile attitude

that in all cases where Indians are in a hostile attitude their annuities and everything clae are withheld.

Mr. COX (Ohio) said such charges as Mr. Blair's ought not to have been made except on the best testimony. The arms alluded to were not furnished the Indiane till Mr. Manypenny went out of office, but provision had previously been made, from motives of humanity, to facilitate their killing of game. There was not be flow who have another was

manty, to facilitate their kining of game.

not a man on the floor who knew anything in relation
to Mr. Manypenny who did not know that he stood
here for years fighting Missouri cormorants.

Mr. BLAIR (interposing) said: "Yes-fighting

them with Indians."

Mr. COX resuming, remarked—Fighting the plandering schemes of the sparks which the gentleman from Missouri was evidently defending. He knew the

Mr. BRYAN (Texas) said that arms are furnished

The action of the Committee was subsequently re-ported to the House, and concurred in. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

city, while the new force is the creature of a pointed majority of the State.

Mr. DIVEN'S report then deprecates the connection of the law with politics, and recommends that it be amended so as to make the Commissioners elective,

similar to the Supervisors, which will prevent either

ASSEMBLY.

A bill was reported incorporating the Trustees of e Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal

SENATE ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1859.

table the bill-95 against 108.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

were taken up.
MORRILL (N. Y.) said the material amend

McQUEEN (S. C.) objected to the introduction

From Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Inst. Trance, to whom were referred the following petitions, viz. The petition of E. S. Tobey and others, to be incorporated as the Eastern Submarine Cable Co., and as the Boston and Cape Ann Co. The petition of Josiah W Hubbard and others, to be incorporated as the Cap Ann Telegraph Co. The petition of James L. Shaw and others, to be incorporated as the Cap Ann Telegraph Co. The petition of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., for the right to change the par value other Presidents, and throw down the ladder when it had placed him in power. There was always some alternative to cast it aside. The advice was, "Don't alternative to cast it aside. The advice was, "Don't stand on the platform when the cars are in motion." [Roars of laughter.] Mr. Thompson finished by acopting an aspiration of Daniel Webster's, that God will so shape our ends that they will result in good. [Mr. Thompson had proceeded but a short time when he was obliged to sit and deliver his speech, as he was too weak to stand. Lord Napier chanced to be seated near him and was avidently amount by his remarks. consetts Telegraph Co. The petition of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., for the right to clarge the par value of their shares; and the petition of the New-York and New England Union Telegraph Co., that a law may be enacted declaratory of the act of April 2, 1842, chapter 93, have been engaged several days in hearing the evidence and arguments of the respective parties.

The proposed measures embraced in the several HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nearly an hour was spent in a call of the House, no quorum being present at the usual time of meeting.

The House tabled the bill increasing the number of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Pursers in the Navy.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing a temperary Government for Arizona, and asked that it be considered to the considered that the considered the state of the considered that the consid petitions, and the character and reputation of some of the parties concerned, have elicited unusual interest during the three days consumed before the Committee. In the matter of Shaw and others and the New-York and New England Union Telegraph Company,

York and New England Union Telegraph Company, the Committee voted to report leave to withdraw without leaving the parties.

The petition of E. S. Tobey and his associates was supported by the Hon. George Lunt and Mr. Tobey.

Mr. G. G. Hubbard and Mr. Josish W. Hubbard appeared for the remonstrants to the petition of Mr. Tobey and on behalf of the Cape Ann Telegraph Association.

ritories, reported a bill providing a temporary Government for Arizona, and asked that it be considered now. It makes no appropriation of money. The importance of the measure is sufficiently appreciated. He presumed that every one's mind was made up, and hence no forther consideration was necessary.

Mr. KELLOGG moved an amendment, providing that when there are 10,000 actual residents in Arizona, the Legislature shall provide by law for the election of a Governor, Secretary of State, Marshal and Judges, who are to be commissioned by the President.

Mr. STEPHENS said this bill had been formed on the model of the other Territorial bills. It was now too late to change our policy as the gentleman from Illinois proposed. Mr. F. O. J. Smith took an active part in the proceedings as a cyser and witness until he was thrown overboard by Mr. Tobey, who claimed to represent

overboard by Mr. Tobey, who claimed to represent the Boston merchants.

During the progress of the investigation, Mr. Smith volunteered statements derogatory to the character of parties in New-York and Boston, who hold stations of trust and great responsibility. He represented that a combination existed between the New-York Associated Press and the American Telegraph Company, by which the public were imposed upon and deluged with false and fraudulent news dispatches; that the Asso-ciated Press of New-York have in their employ, and sustain in office a person reckless to every principle of honcety and honor; that he held a post that gave him honesty and honer: that he held a post that gave him the power of making presidents, and directing the public mind through the country; that as the business of that Association is at present conducted, the New of that Association is at present conducted, the New-York Agent exercised a power equal to that ascribed to Jupiter, next to Omnipotence; and that so long as the press of New-York employ an Agent so abandoned and reckless, the public would be imposed upon and decided.

cheated.

These charges coming from a party so well known and being unsupported by other evidence, Mr. Tobey, as the representative of the Boston merchants, was compelled, gently and gracefully, to throw the author of these slanders overboard, and he was left to paddle on the petition of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. He brought to his aid a young country lawyer, who, withent any certain knowledge of what he was about, the strength of the transfer of the first highest page of the property of the company.

withent any certain knowledge of what he was about, felt it incumbent on him to find out where the money used in the construction of the Cape Ann Telegraph line came from, until he was informed by the Chairman that this was none of his business.

Mr. N. T. Dow appeared on behalf of the remonstrants to the petition of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and claimed that the act granted by the Legislature had become dead by non-use, and had been resuscitated for the purpose of raising subscriptions from various respectable parties in Lynn and elsewhere by fraudulent representations; and in proof of suscitated for the purpose of raising subscriptions from various respectable parties in Lynn and elsewhere by fraudulent representations; and in proof of his charges, among other things, produced certain papers, purporting to be certificates of shares, signed by one John T. Smith, Agent. This was met by a promise on the part of Mr. F. O. J. Smith and the Country Attorney that the parties who had been cheated should be reimbursed, and that no more frauds should be committed in the future.

The following vessels, connected with the United States squadron for Parsguay, were at Montevideo Dec. 18: the trigate St. Lawrence, sloop-of war Falmouth, brigs Perry and Bainbridge, and steamers Futten and Water Witch.

John Bannan, who killed Henry Clair, a fellow-shipmate on board the ship Siam, was to day held for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

In the Supreme Judicial Court, to day, the arguments were commenced in the case of Sarah E. Shaw vs. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, on the rotion for a new trial, upon the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and the danages gives excessive.

damages givet excessive.

Judge Metrick reserved his decision until next term.

Anti-Tax Convention.

PITTERURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859 The Anti-Tax Convention met this morning. Every Ward and Township was represented by from four to six delegates each. Thomas Farley was chosen President, and Thomas Williams made a speech three-quarters of an hour long. A Cammittee was appointed to prepare resolutions, when the Convention adjourned till afternoon.

APPERSON SESSION.

AFTERSOON SESSION.

The attendance was much larger than in the morn-

ing.

The County Commissioners were present, by request.

Mr. Carnahan, on behalf of Commissioner Patterson, remarked that he (Patterson) committed an error in voting for stock in the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, but that it was an error of the head, not the heart, and that he did not know he was doing anything to injure the cause of the people.

Mr. Patterson was called on to speak for himself, and reiterated Mr. Carnahan's statement, adding that he would never yote to assess a railroad tax.

he would never vote to assess a railroad tax.

Commissioner Perkins attempted to explain his course, but did not satisfy the Convention. Being questioned relative to having levied a tax for railroad purposes, he arswered evasively; but when pressed closely, admitted that \$100,000 had been appropriated to reilroad purposes. reilroad purposes.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in substance

as follows:

Resolved. That while we wish at all times to treat with respect and deferance the indements of the Courts, yet there are occasions when resistance to the decrees of Courts is the right and duty of the citizens and necessary for the security of property, that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the mandamns case we will treat by every constitution of means and use every possible device, peaceably, to hinder delay and multify the decrease, because it violates law, insults the people by suffering the naked assertions of opporting coursel to override the sworm statements of our agents, decides on mere technical grounds one of the most momentum questions that ever arose in American Jurisprudence, and denies the people a hearing although their agents under oath have plasted certain facts which corations a vide of the most momentum questions that ever arose in American Jurisprudence, and because it is dangerous attempt to substitute for law the individual opinions of Judges and for the establishment of a most damperous precedent.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any tax to pay, the principal or interest on the Municipal Bonds given in payment of railroad subscriptions, and decry the power of the Municipal althorities to make them, and of the Legislature to authorize them to do. They were obtained by fraudulent representations and corruption. Heaving the Companies insolvent and the roads unfinished. To pay the money was squanfered in extravagance and corruption, leaving the Companies insolvent and the roads unfinished. To pay the whole amount would bankrupt the Municipal Corporations, cripple our energies, strike a death-blow at our presperity, and units property-holders. The bond-holders have no claim, in conscience, upon us, for many of them were parties to these frands.

Several other resolutions of the Committee were offered and passed unanimously.

Many volunteer resolutions were also passed; among others, one requesting Mesers. Perkins and Patterson to resign. The latter, on being put to vot 88 follows:
Resolved, That while we wish at all times to treat with resp. by United States Agents to Indians, who use them against then citizens of Texas.

After further debate, the amendment was rejected. SENATE ALBANT, Feb. 15, 1859.

Three reports were presented from the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police bill:

Mr. MATHER reports in favor of the unconditional repeal of the bill; Mr. HALSTEAD, in favor of fully indorsing the law, and Mr. DIVEN, that the old Police force was the creature of the political majority of the city, while the new force is the creature of a political resisting of the State.

others, one requesting Mesers. Petkins and Patierson to resign. The latter, on being put to vote, was carried by one majority.

Great enthusiasm, determination and unanimity characterized the proceedings, and the meeting, though

large, was quite orderly.

The California Overland Mail.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859.
The overland mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 24th ult. No through passengers came with the mail.
The news is destitute of general interest.

A newspaper of Republican politics was about being established at San Francisco by Mr. C. A. Washburg. Oregon dates are to the 15th ultimo. The Legislature had passed a bill changing the Capital of the State to Portland. Arrived at San Francisco, bark Tilton, from Hong Kong.

Convention of Sunday-School
Teacher

PRILADILIFIEL educaday, Feb. 16, 1889.
The National Convention of Sunday School Teachers and Superintendents will be held in this city, commencing next Tuesday and lasting three days. Extensive preparations have been made for entertaining the visitors. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore Railroads convey delegates at reduced fares.

The Ohio River.

FROM ALBANY.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859.
The Ohio River at this point has 12 feet of water in the charrel, and is rising. Lates are low to all points below, with pienty of bosts.

From Oth Own Correspondent. .

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859. It may be remembered that in the earlier part of the session Mr. MATHER introduced a bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Police act, and at his request it was referred to a Select Committee. composed of Messrs. Mather, Halsted and Diven. the mover, of course, being Chairman. This Committee reported to-day, each member making a separate report. Mr. MATHER, by permission, reperted for the consideration of the Senate the bill which had been referred to the Committee for the unconditional repeal of the Metropohtan Police act.

Mr. H. USTED made an elaborate report, reciting the public a dyantages which have resulted and are likely to resu. t from the present police system of New-York, con, luding with a resolution that Mr.

Mather's bill for t. he repeal ought not to pass.

Mather's bill for t. he repeal ought not to pass.

Mr. Diven agree d with Mr. Halsted in his conclusion, but differed with that Senator in entirely commending the law as it stands. The view taken to be a present system is only in his report was that the present system is only less bad than the one which gave place to it. He desired to have the power which controls the po-lice force entirely non-partisan, and with a view to such result announced his intent. on of introducing a bill to amond the a bill to amend the present act, and that New-York and Kings Counties only shall form the Metropoland Kings Counties only shall form the acceptance itan Police District; that there shall be six Commissioners of Police, who, together with the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York, shall form the Board of Police Commission. ers: that the six Commissioners be chosen as your Board of Supervisors and Alms-House Governors are now chosen, i. e., the elec-tion of the person having the highest number of votes, and the appointment of the candidate having the next highest number. Mr. Diven's bill further provides that the Mayor of New-York shall be President, and the Mayor of Brooklyn Vice-President of the Board; the Board to have power to appoint a chief clerk and six deputy clerks, to hold office during the pleasure of the Board. The President and Vice-President shall only be entitled to vote when presiding, and then in case of a tie when the presiding officer may give the casting vote. The General Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent, the captains, surgeons, sergeants and patrolmen shall be appointed by the Commissioners, who shall vote by lot, but in making such appointments, neither the President nor Vice-President shall be permit ted to vote. If, in balloting for any such officer, there shall be a tie, the appointment shall be made by lot. The Mayor of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn may, for cause remove any of the officers appointed by the Board, and shall transmit, in writing, to the Board, the cause of such re-moval, and the person so removed may be restored by a two-thirds vote of the Board. Vacancies in

e Board of Commissioners are to be filled by the Board of Supervisors.

I think it doubtful if any important change is made in your Police law by this Legislature. In the Assembly to-day, Mr. OPDYKEgave notice

that he would at some future day ask leave to intro duce a bill to vest the appointment of Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York in the Mayor of that city.

The bill for refunding to Gov. King the amount

advanced by him for the payment of troops stationed at Staten Island was received from the Senate, with the third section (which provides that no

thing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair the right of the State to assess and collect the amount from the County of Richmond) stricken On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the bill was laid on the table; and that gentleman offered a resolu-tion calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the striking out of this section will

impair the rights of the State, &c.

The Assembly Committee of Ways and Means have in charge a bill introduced by Mr. Conkling, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of

the moneys which may have been or may be paid out of the Treasury of this State for maintaining the troops stationed on Staten Island by order of "the Governor." This bill declares the expenses of maintaining

the troops on Staten Island, amounting to \$65,-417 62, to be a charge upon the County of Richmond, to be collected from said County and paid into the State Treasury. The Supervisors of Richmond County are directed, at their next an-nual meeting, to add the sum specified, together with interest thereon from the date of the passage of this act to the first Monday in February next, to the usual tax on said County, which shall be collected and paid into the State Treasury. In case the Supervisors shall neglect or refucomply with the provisions of this bill within four months from the time of its passage, the State Controller is directed to sell, at public auction, at the Merchants Exchange, in the City of New-York, upon three weeks' notice, so much of the real and personal property of the County of Richmond as will bring sufficient to pay the afore-said sum, with interest, and reasonable expenses of sale. If such county property shall be found in-sufficient to liquidate the State's claim, then the Controller is directed to make up the deficiency by selling any other real estate on the Island except the Marine Hospital grounds and the burial grounds used by the Commissioners of Emigration. The Controller is required to execute, to the purchasers of the lands so sold, conveyances which shall be valid titles. Any persons whose property shall be sold in pursuance of the provisions of this act, may recover the value thereof, and damages, if any may have been sustained, in an action against the County of Richmond; or, in case they shall so elect, they may make application to the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to audit and allow the amount

of such damages.
This is certainly a very singular bill, but I understand that its provisions have been suggested by Mr. Tremain, the Attorney-General.

I understand that a bill has been or will be intro-duced soon to prohibit any town Board of Health meaning Castleton) from acting in any manner to nterfere with the Quarantine establishment, or

with its officers or employees.

The Committee on Cities and Villages, who reently had under consideration the petition of a large number of the prominent citizens of New-York, residing between Seventy-fifth street and One-hundred and sixth street, and between the Central Park and the East River, territory now orming parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, praying to be erected into a ward to be known as the Twenty-third Ward, have reported in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. Eighly-sixth street is now the boundary line between the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards,

and cuts the village of Yorkville in halves. This street, say the advocates of the new Ward, which, by position, should be the most prominent and important business street north of Forty-second street, being the boundary between two Wards, has been so shamefully neglected that it is almost impassible. A range of eight blocks, north and south of this street, and east of the Park, is supposed to contain about 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants, and the whole territory which it is proposed to include in the new Ward probably contains a population of 14,000. The petitioners contend that the interests of the public schools, and the general in tereses, growth and prosperity of Yorkville, would be greatly promoted, while no other interests would be injured by a compliance with their prayer, and they also assert that the erection of the new would be attended with little or no addi-

tional expense to the city.

The Assembly discussed the Canal bills again today, in Committee of the Whole, and having re-

ported progress, made those bills the special order for Friday next, which would seem very clearly to imply that the popular branch does not intend to concur in the resolution of the Senate for a week's adjournment, commencing on Thursday next.

The Special Committee on the contested seet (Wetmore against Mandaville) in the XIth Senato-rial District, have concluded their testimony and will report the evidence taken for the consideration of the Senate is a few days. The facts in the case, as appear from the records of the Post-Office Department at Washington, and from other testimony introduced before the Committee, to be substantially as follows:

ally as follows:

air. Mandeville applied to the Post-Office Department at Washington for the appointment of Post-master at Stryvesant Falls, and on the 26th of June was applied to that office. He took the oath of office and ferwarded his bond, which was filed in the Post-Office Department on the 6th of July. He took possession of the property belonging to the Stuyvesant Falls Post-Office, entered upon his duties as Post-master, and discharged those duties, such as signing waybills, making up the mails, franking letters, and doing such other official acts as a Postmaster may of right do, for something more than a month. On the right do, for something more than a month. On the 9th of July, and before his commission had been forwarded, his resignation was received by the Department at Washington, when a successor was ap-

The State Constitution provides (art. 3, sec. 8) that "If any person shall, after his election as a "member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat."

Under this provision of the Constitution, and in view of the facts above recited, it was deemed by the voters of the XIth District that Mr. Mandeville

the voters of the Alth District that Mr. Mandevine had vacated his seat, and Mr. Wetmore was accordingly chosen to fill it.

The defense set up by Mr. Mandeville is purely technical, viz: that, as he did not receive a commission, he could not legally accept or hold the office of Postmaster. The answer to this is-and I believe it has been so held by the Courts-that the issuing of the commission does not constitute the appointment nor the acceptance, but is only one of the evidences of such appointment and ac-ceptance. But if Mr. Mandeville did not accept the office of Postmaster, it might be well to in-quire by what authority he was handling the mailings, franking letters, &c. He will hardly say that he was acting as the deputy or clerk of any other person. Does he like the position of usurper of office better than that of Postmaster? He must have been one or the other of these. Which?

INSIDE VIEWA Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1859. The Lobby investigation has become a farce, and there is not the remotest chance of a fire from all the

smoke in which the subject is now en reloped. At least, gather as much from the radiant faces which, with customary regularity throng the capitol despite the Governor's emphatic warning.

The Senate to-day, by resolution, instructed the Committee on Public Buildings, who have charge of

the Lobby matter, to permit parties to appear by counsel, introduce rebutting evidence, and prove general good character. Of course there is no prospect of a conclusion this side of the day of doom.

Nevertheless, a great good has been accomplished without the aid of the Senate, to be sure, but tending

to the same worthy end at which the Senate Committee has striven to arrive.

The State official of whose efforts at directing the

The State official of whose enors at affecting the Legislature I advised you some days since, has suddenly (and it is believed finally) left town, carrying in his train his whole lobby force, consisting of tender and yawl. This coup d'etat was quietly accomplished by an intimation from high authority that the Health Office was disposed of, and that no further necessity existed for the gentlemen's services in settling that

small matter.

The people of Richmond County will doubtless rejoice to know that they are to have a change of rulers at Quarantine. It is rumored that large sums of money have been raised on Staten Island to effect the passage of a bill for summarily removing Quarantine. This is part of the tactics of the lobby. The fact is, that not part of the tactics of the loopy. The fact is, that not one cent has been so raised or used, to the intense dis-gust of the gentlemen so distasteful to Gov. Morgan, and, as usual, they raise the cry of corruption, hoping thereby to prejudice the assembled wisdom against such a bill, and so avenge themselves upon the Staten Islanders, who stoutly refuse to be plucked. This is an old trick of these gentry, but it won't avail them

Ow. Considerable astonishment is expressed among those Considerable astonishment is expressed among those who know who "Glaucus" is (and that includes everybody in Albany), at his letter in The N. Y. Times of the 12th inst. The flings at Gov. Morgan and another distinguished Republican therein contained are generally attributed to a little excess of bile, superinduced by too much "Christie." However, it's a very pretty fight as it stands, and is about the only thing we have

to coliven the chronic stupidity of this place.

Joking aside, however, there are some statements of fact in the letter referred to which I shall crave room patience for answering in my next. They are o gress errors on an important subject to go

DEATH OF HENRY HALLAM.

The constellation of writers who shed a radiance on the early part of the present century is fast vanishing away. Not the least remarkable of these, the historian of the Middle Ages, of the Revival of Letters, and of the English Constitution, Henry Hallam, died on Saturday, Jan. 22, at the great age of 81. He has left but few of his companions behind him, and, more than this, it was his bit er fate to outlive those who should have come after him, to see two sons of rare promise, who should have preserved his name, go before him, the pride of his life snatched from his eyes, the delight of his old age laid low in the dust of death. One of these was that Arthur Henry Hallam, who died in 1833, and to whom Tennyson dedicated the remarkable series of poems which have been published urder the fille of "In Memoriam." The bereaved father was broken-hearted for his son, and published under the tille of "In Memoriam." The bereaved father was broken hearted for his son, and spoke of his hopes on this side the tomb being struck down for ever. A year or two afterwards, when he produced the "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," there appeared a most affecting passage in the preface, which to those who knew him, suggested the hidden grief that was preying on his mind. He referred to the imperfection of his work, to the impossibility of rendering it complete under any circumstances, and the especial impossibility of his doing so. "I have other warnings, he said, "to bind up my sheaves while I may—my own ad-"vancing years and the gathering in the heavens." His hopes, however, revived as his younger son graw up to manhood, and seemed to promise not less than the accomplished youth whom his father had regarded, and not without reason, as an only one without a fellow.

His hopes, however, revived as his younger son graw up to manhood, and seemed to promise not less than the accomplished youth whom his tather had regarded, and not without reason, as an only one without a fellow. But this soe, also, Henry Fitzmurice Hallam, was taken from him shortly after he had been called to the bar in 1850, and the poor bereaved father buried him in Clevedon Church, in Somersetshire, by the side of his brother, and his sister, and his mother.

There are few literary men who have reached an eminence to be compared with that of Mr. Hallam of whose personal history so little is known to the great public. That he was born in or about 1778, that he was educated at Eton, that from Eton he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, and that at this University he took his degree in 1799, are almost all the facts of his early life which have been published. After leaving the University he took up his residence in London, joined himself to the Whigs, and acquired his first reputation as a contibutor to the great Whig Review established in the northern metropolis. It was on account of his supposed connection with the "Edinburgh Review" that he incurred the wrath of Byron, who, in that satire in which he first cf all showed his power, referred in ironical terms to "the classic Hallam, much renowed for Greek." Greek, however, was not the peculiar study of our historian, who set himself the task of learning all the European languages of importance as the steppingstone to an acquaintance with the state of Europe during the Middle Ages. He quietly settled down to his work, marrying in the meanime, and in 1811 rejoicing in the birth of his little Arthur, who was such a marvel of a child that at the age of seven he learned to read Latin with fluency in a year. It was amid this domestic happiners and the repose which it provided that, in 1818, he at length gave to the world his first, and, perhaps the greatest, of his works, the "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages."—a work which, altough somewhat expens

armony of political facts; in itself the Magna Cherta of our liberty and our rights, which bears the stammans, not of Kinge or their Ministers, but of the Muse of Hustory. After these publications, Mr. Hellam turred from political to literary history, preparing to write a full account of the revival of letters and the various steps by which a literature came to be cultivated in the venacular languages of Kurona. It and the various steps by which a literature came to be cultivated in the vernacular languages of Karope. It was while engaged in this work, and while his heart was full of joy in the acquirements of his elder aca, who had just left College, and who, under his father's ope, was now studying the Institutes of Justinian and the Commentaries of Blackstone, now writing short perfect various works, reviews of Tennyson for a magazine, biographies of Burke and Voltander of the Useful and which seemed for a time to prostrate the historian, and which certainly gave a to prostrate the historian, and which certainly gave a mellowness to his habits of thought as well as a depth of feeling to his whole character that had the happing influence on his critical disquisitions.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

ARBIVAL OF THE SHIP CHALLENGER DISABLES, The ship Challenger reached this port on Wednesday morning, in a disabled state. Capt. Winsor makes the following report: On the 1st day of February, had a strong wind from E. S. E., and thick, rainy weather, with a head sea on. At neon, lat. 26 56, long. 60, the ship under double-reefed topsails, with starboard tacks aboard, heading N. E. by E., about I p. m. the wind bogan to moderate, the ship's canvas elapping very hard; hanled up the mainsail saug; took in spa and main topmest stayeall, and stopped them; the jib had been hauled down previously, as the staysail was so slack it did no good, the stay being new, and having

had no opportunity of setting it up properly.

About 2:30 p. m. I noticed a bank rising up to westward; it continued calm until 3 p. m., and then a light breeze sprung up form the W. N. W. Hauled round the yards equare, and stood on her course K. 8. E.; noticed this bank again and found it rising fact; then lowered down upper topsails, and hauled taut the braces both sides. This brought the ship under clearrecfed topsails. At 3:30 p. m. the wind came with terrific violence, taking the water up has a whirtwind in all directions. It struck the ship with such force that it made everything crack force and att. Bea-the ship a few minutes, but finding the wind increas-ed, let the topenii sheets fly force and aft. In less than ten minutes there was not a single stitch of canvas to be seen aboard the ship, portions flying as far as the

ye could reach.

The wind increased to such an extent that the The wind increased to such an extent that the cross-jack and mizzer-topsail yards broke off in the sings, being bare of canvas at the time; ran the ship before it for about an heur; during this time she pitched into the heavy head easterly ses, running herself under forward, and tearing ane ripping everything about her bows to pieces, completely filling the decks with water, and washing away every moveable article; thought it impossible to keep the ship above water much longer, the wind increasing continually. Held a consultation with the first officer, who thought the ship was softling in the water, and subsequently he reported the ship was going down fast. Tried the pumps and found seme water, but the pumps became choked with coeff and were uscless.

ship was going down fast. Tried the pumps and found some water, but the pumps became choked with coed and were useless.

In this state of affairs, believing the ship would run under, and thus go down head foremost, got ready to cut away the masts, luffed her up slowly to the wind, and as she came up she was hove so far down on her beam ends that it was impossible for her to right, the ship being so completely filled with water, and everything down in the lee scuppers. Cut away the fore and main topmast backstays.

When the maintopmast went it took the head of the mainmast off close to the eyes of the rigging. Everything went on the mizzen, except the lower mast. It was then about 6 o'clock p. m., still blowing a perfect toreado, and the sea making a complete wash over the ship fore and aft, as she lay in the trough of the sea, unmanageable. Went to work to clear away the wreck, which was hauging under the lee bow, so as to keep the spars and iron work on them from making leading fearful work on the ships side.

It came on dark, which rendered it impossible to get the wreck clear from the ships side, as so mash gear of the top hung over the foremast head and foreyard that we could not get clear of it without outing away the foremast, and letting everything ge clear; and this we did, rather than run the risk of having a hole made through the ship by the spars and ironwork on them hanging alougside all night, thamping and gougitg the ship in a hornid manner. We susceeded in ge ting the wreck clear from under the lee bow; put a sufficient gang at the pamps, got some water out of the port pump through the night—the starboard pump being still choked with coal, so that it became useless.

We tried to get the main topmast wreck clear of the

water out of the port pump through the night—said starboard pump being still choked with coal, so that it became useless.

We tried to get the main topmast wreck clear of the ship, but could not, as portions lodged in the main rigg hig and over the main yard; could not get it clear until daylight came, when we succeeded in getting the wreck clear of the ship, the main yard being the only stick left except main and mizzen mast. At 6 a.m. the wind moderated, watched a chance, and sounded the port pump, found between three and four feet of water in the ship.

We then went to work pumping, and occasionally the pumps got choked with coal, so that the boxes had to be drawn often to get the coal out of them, but we firally succeeded in about two hours and a half in getting most of the water cut of her.

After this we turned to and secured everything about decks that was adrift. At 11 a.m., set the spanker, with one reef in it, and mizzen stayasily tkep the ship to the wind. On the morning of the 24, bent a mainsail and set it; got the ship so that she would steer; then rigged a jury-mast forward; get a foretpmast stayasil set, and bent a topgallant saif fer a foretpmast stayasil set, and bent a topgallant saif for a mizzen topmast. On the 9th, got up a cross-jack yard, and bent a sail upon it, and set it double-reefed, that being all the sail that could be made on the ship under present circumstances.

We then made westward as fast as possible, deter—

that being all the sail that could be made on the ship under present circumstances.

We then made westward as fast as possible, determined to reach New-York again, but had little hopes of doing so, as the pumps were in such bad condition, the starboard pump being chocked with coal and totally useless, and the other one occasionally getting thoked and liable to become useless at any moment, while the ship was making water fast and liable to sick at any time. The Challenger, however, arrived safely, having experienced very heavy weather, and was towed to the city on Wednesday morning by the steamtng Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazard.

THE C. VANDERBILT.

THE C. VANDERBILT. The steamer C. Vanderbilt, as we learn from The New-London Chronicle, lies in such a position that there is but little hope of getting her off. The engine and boilers have been taken out of her, but the bedplate, and other heavy iron work yet remaining on poard, load her down amidships, and their weight con stitutes the chief obstacles in the way of removing the wreck from its present position. It was supposed that the tide would be unusually high on Wednesday, and about one thousand empty casks have been secured about the steamer in hopes to float her at that time. Her bottom has been almost entirely chafed away, and her timbers so strained and wrenched as to quite forbid the hope of ever repairing her again. The copper and iron in her is worth about \$20,000. If the attempt to move the wreck is successful, the remains of the C. Vanderbilt will be towed into New-London, hauled up on a Marine Railway, and broken up. If it should fall and the boat be left much longer in her present pen tion, she will break up where she is.

REW-LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859.
The eteamer C. Vauderbilt, wrecked on Fisher's Leland in the early part of January, was floated of to-day, and towed into this port this afternoos by the steamer Plymouth Rock and the steam-tug Satellite.

FOR EUROPE.
The British Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt Lett. sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with the European mails, and 84 passengers. The Asia took out \$919,586

The U. S. storeship Relief took in the last of her

s'ores on Tuesday, and is now quite ready to sail. She will probably go to sea this evening. Her officers are Commander Roger Perry; Lieutenante W. B. Fitz gerald, D. A. McDermot, James F. Thornton; Decter B. Rush Mitchel; Purser James Fulton; Captain's Clerk, Hamilton Golden. The Relief has been exten-sively repaired since her last trip to Aspinsuall. She has on board 40 men and 2 guns. An officer of the steamer Gorden, of Charlesten,

writes that, when near Savannah, he saw the U. & team s'cop Brooklyn, standing for Post Royal under steam and sail, going beautifully; engines working to the satisfaction of all.

The Utica (N. Y.) Telegraph says that the Wood Mills at Oriskany, which have lain for a long wh unworked, have passed into the hands of a Man chusetta company, and will go into operation March.